

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

This is video presentation of book titled
**“The Sun and the Stars are Set in Motion
New Model of Solar System
Legitimate Refutation of Heliocentric
Model”**

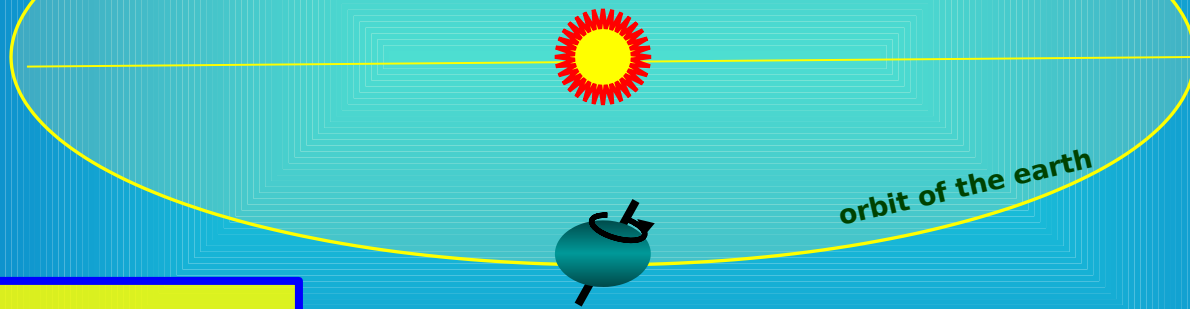
By
Professor Abdul Razzaq

available at

https://www.amazon.com/SUN-STARS-ARE-SET-MOTION/dp/1694561348/ref=tmm_pap_swatch_0?_encoding=UTF8&qid=1632908839&sr=1-1

PART - 1 **MATHEMATICAL**

ASSESSMENT **OF** **HELIOCENTRIC MODEL**



Chapter -
4

**Earth's axial rotation,
orbital revolution and the
stars**

Question No. 6 & 9 addressed in this part of presentation

Postulates:

1- The earth rotates about its axis and completes one rotation relative to the stars in sidereal day whereas it completes one rotation relative to the sun in one solar day.

2- The earth revolves around the sun that is located in the center of the celestial sphere. The earth completes one revolution relative to the sun in tropical year and completes one revolution relative to the

stars in sidereal year.

3- The stars are stationary. East to west daily motion of the stars is caused by the rotation of the earth about its axis.

Sidereal Day:

86164.09053083288 seconds (IERS, 2014) or about 23.9345

The earth completes one rotation in sidereal day i.e. observer on the earth comes to the same position relative to the reference star after sidereal day

Sidereal day is considered true period of rotation of the earth

Solar day: 24 h

The observer on the earth comes to the same position relative to the sun

The earth rotates about its axis anticlockwise and also revolves anticlockwise in the orbit around the sun

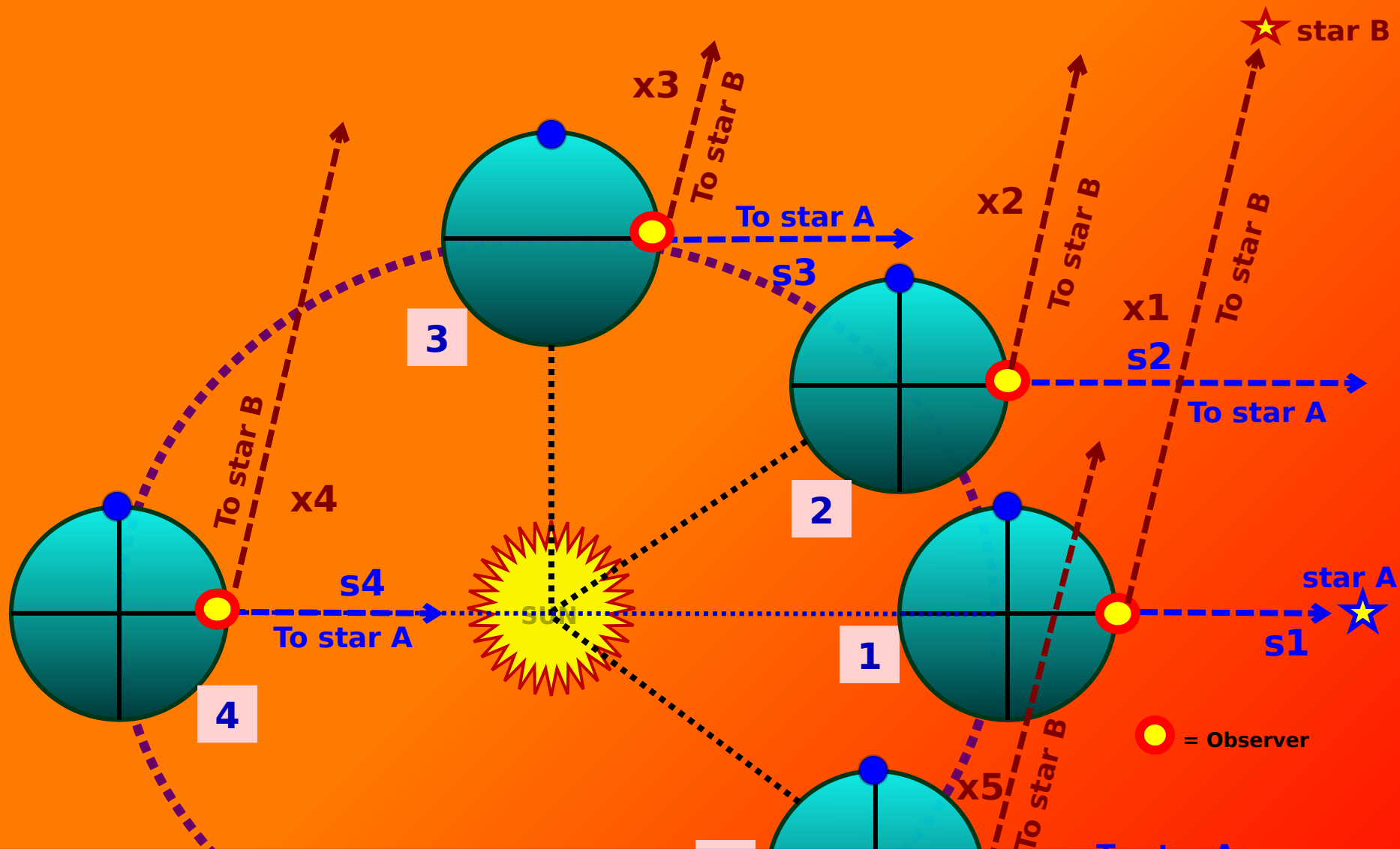
Assumptions/concepts of heliocentric model:

Because orbital displacement of the earth in orbit is insignificant with respect to the stars therefore the reference meridian (or observer on earth) will be at the same position relative to the reference star after rotating exactly 360° in sidereal day (Snodgrass, 2012)

A star found at one location in the sky will be found at the same position on another night at the same sidereal time at all positions of the earth in orbit

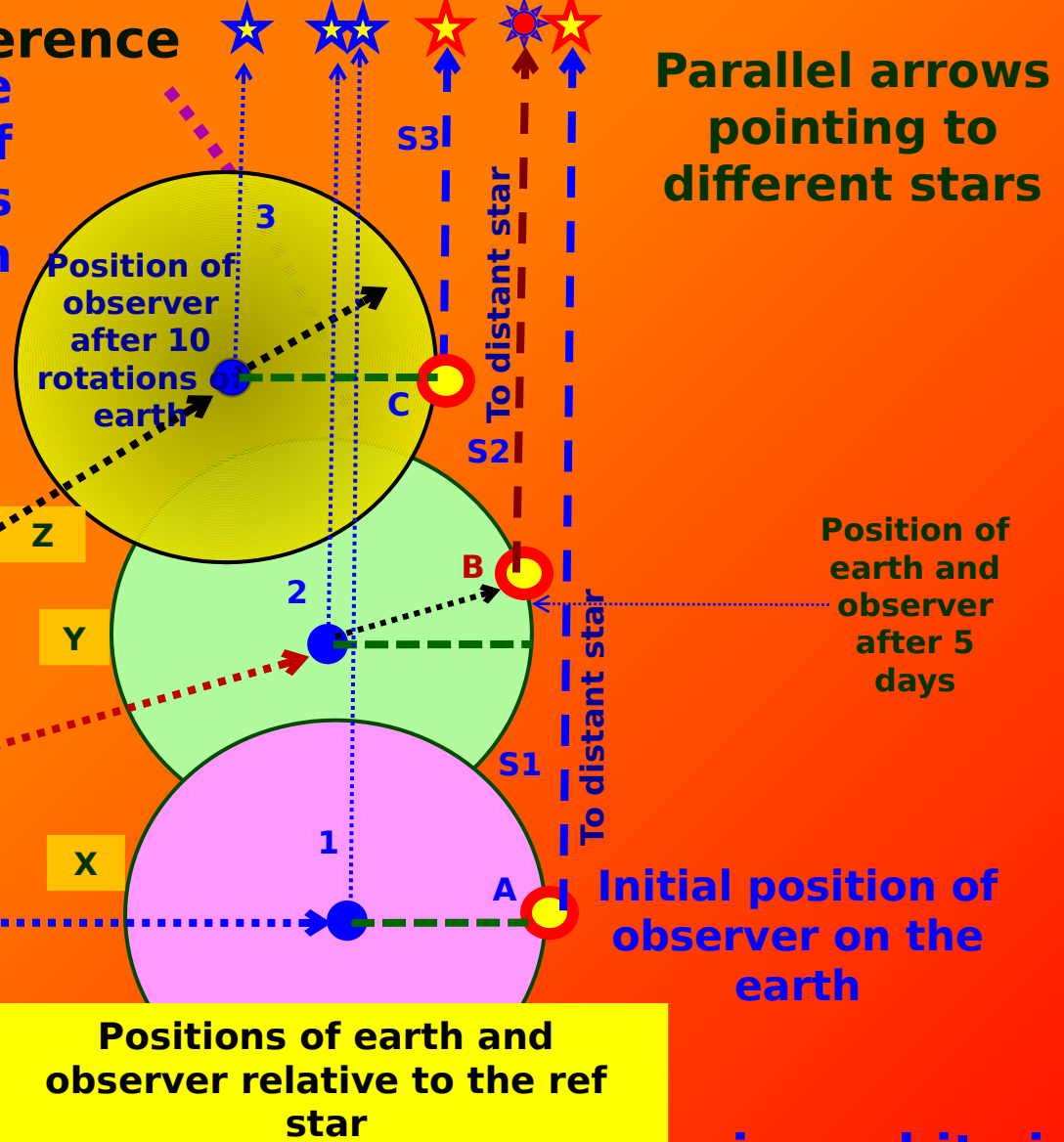
As the orbit of the earth is small and the stars are far away from the earth therefore at all positions earth-star lines will remain parallel pointing practically to the reference star after every rotation throughout the orbital motion of the earth (Kirkpatrick and Francis, 2009; Stachurski, 2009)

Length of sidereal day is same, no matter what star is used for reference (Gray, 2008)



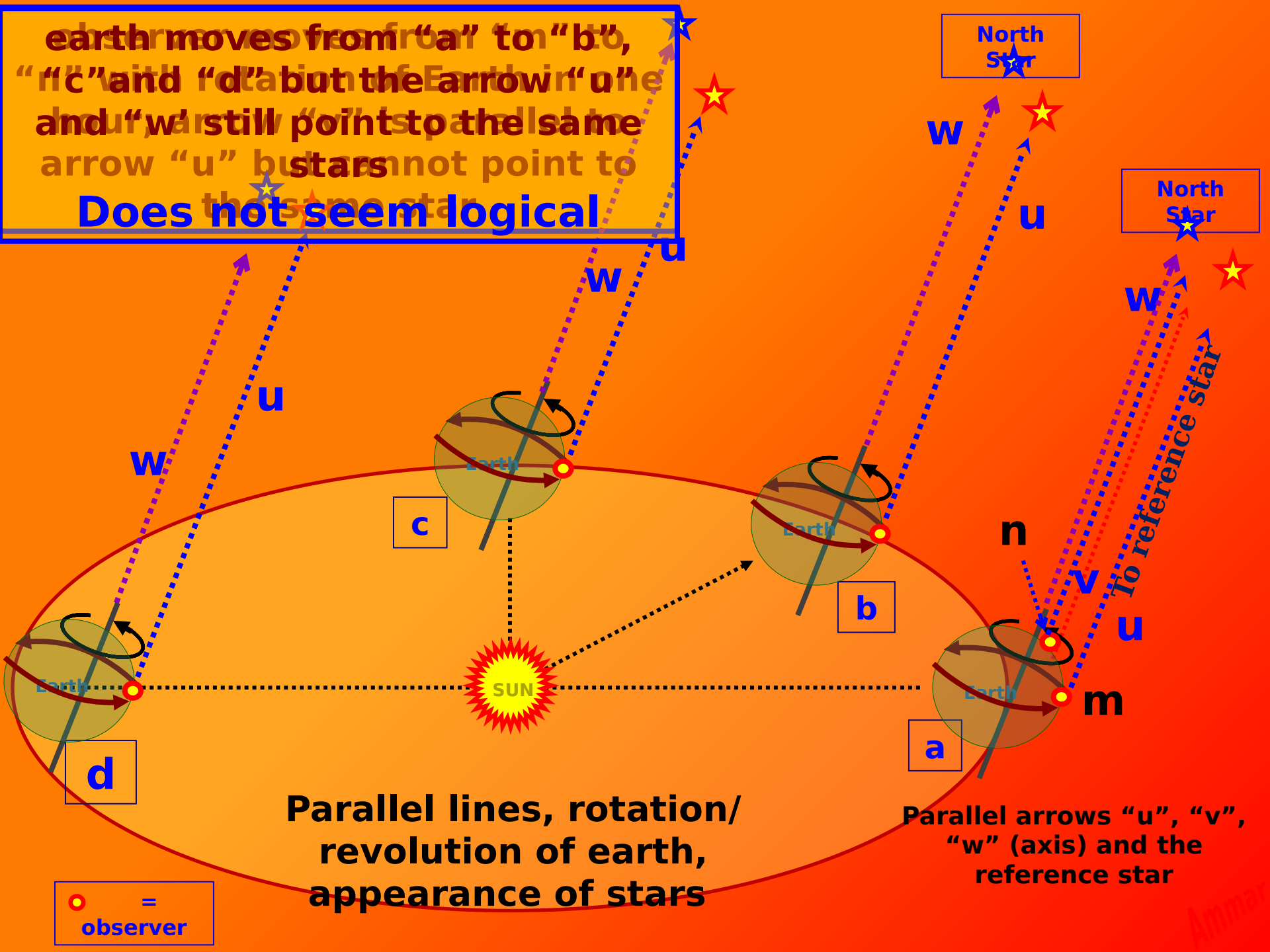
Hypothesis: “As the size of earth is even smaller than the orbit and the stars are far away from the earth so the observer-reference-star lines if remain parallel should make the reference star appear at the same position to the observer”

SUNSHINE AMAZING?



Because orbital displacement of the earth in orbit is insignificant with respect to the stars therefore the reference meridian (or observer on earth) will be at the same position relative to the reference star after rotating exactly 360° in sidereal day (Spodgrass, 2012).

earth moves from "a" to "b",
 "c" and "d" but the arrow "u"
 and "w" still point to the same
 stars
 arrow "u" but cannot point to
 the same star
Does not seem logical



**Parallel lines, rotation/
 revolution of earth,
 appearance of stars**

**Parallel arrows "u", "v",
 "w" (axis) and the
 reference star**

Animapix

Circular Displacement and the

Assumption: Reference Star

As the stars are unimaginably far away from the earth and size of the orbit is small as compared to the distance of the stars so the change in position of the earth in orbit does not create distinguishable difference in the relative positions of the stars in the sky (Dunkin, 2010; Gray, 2008; Snodgrass, 2012).

Earth-star lines remain parallel pointing practically to the reference star at all positions of the earth in the orbit (Stachurski, 2009). This means that circular displacement of the earth in orbit is insignificant with respect to the stars.

Consequently, the reference star will appear at

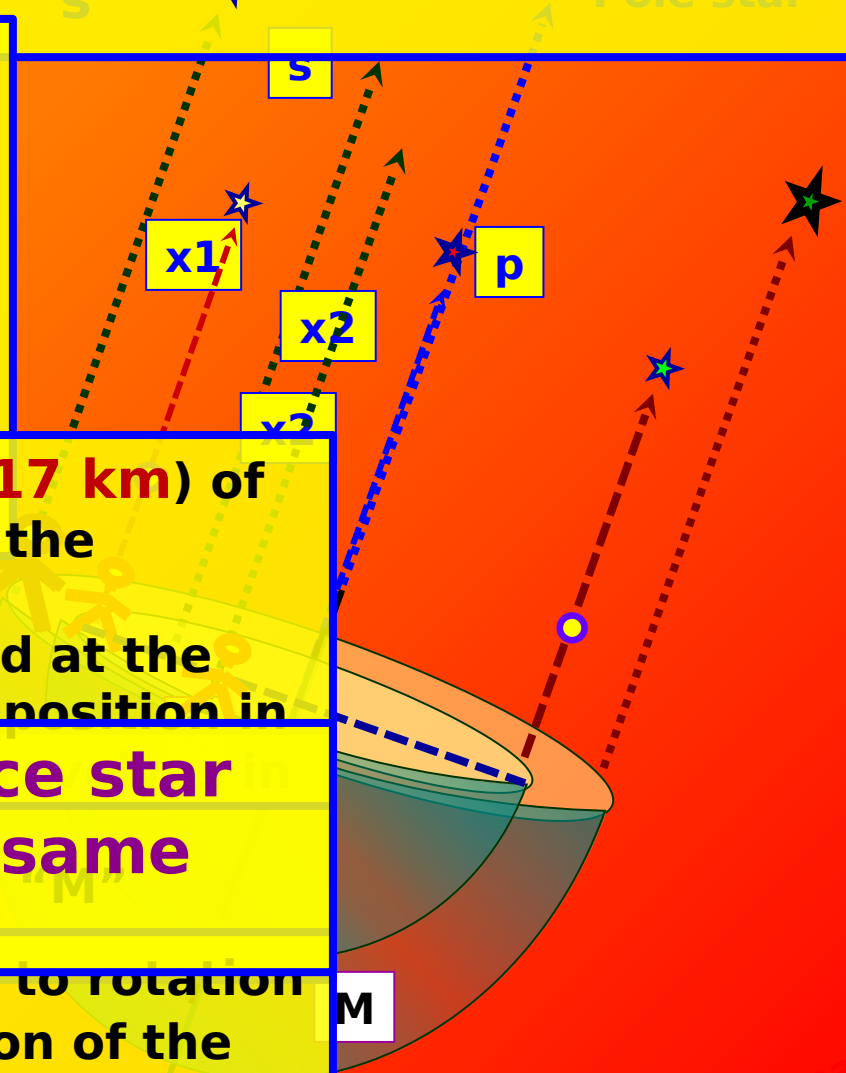
Hypothesis may be: the same position

“If observer-reference-star lines remain parallel then no distinctive displacement of the earth is produced with respect to the reference star and the star will appear at the same position to the observer”. In other words “circular displacement should have no effect on appearance of the same star at the same position if observer-star lines remain parallel”.

Suppose, the earth does not move in the orbit. The observer will move to position “b” from “a” with rotation of the earth in one hour. The arrows “x2” remains parallel to arrows “x1” and “p” but cannot point to the reference star “s”. The observer can view the reference star at the same position only after he reaches to position “a” again (complete rotation).

Circular Displacement of observer in one hour = **1674.42998853 km**

Consequently, the reference star cannot appear at the same position with circular displacement of the observer due to earth's rotation relative to the center of the earth



Therefore orbital displacement (**107517 km**) of the earth must change the position of the reference star

The reference star might not be viewed at the same position if the earth changes its position in the orbit

Consequently, the reference star should not appear at the same position

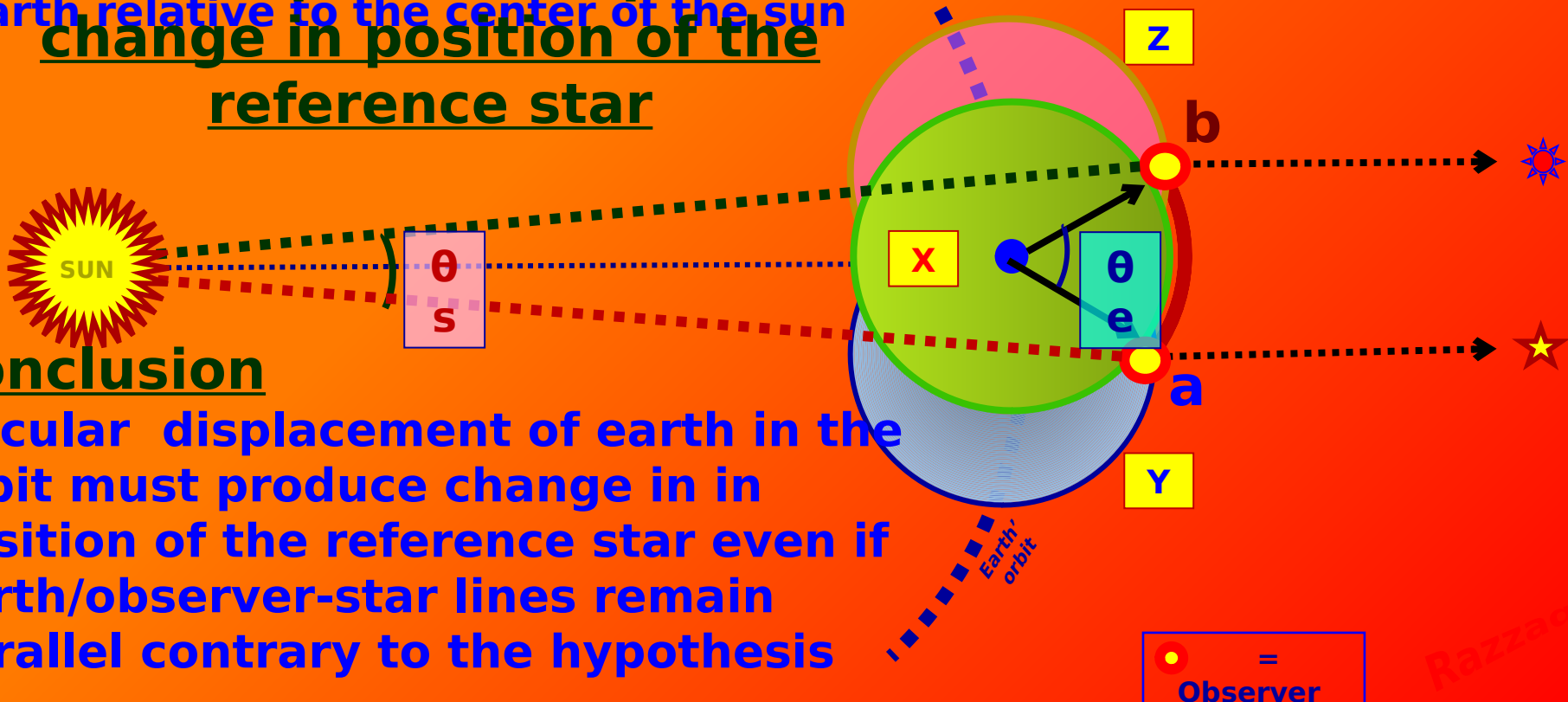
Circular displacement of observer due to rotation (**1674.42998853 km**) changes position of the reference star

Suppose the observer moves from “a” to position “b” with rotation of the earth after traversing a distance of 1674.42998853 km with 15.04106864° (θ_e) rotation relative to the center of the earth in one hour

Let the earth revolve 0.00065744 in orbit relative to the center of the earth from "Y" to "Z" for 56.065261 seconds. This will also displace the observer 1674.42998853 km equivalent to 15.04106864° axial rotation

Axial rotation of 15.04106864° relative to the center of the earth is equivalent to 0.00063744° orbital revolution of the earth relative to the center of the sun

This must produce equivalent
change in position of the
reference star



Postulate: Stars are stationary
but look moving due to axial
rotation of the earth

Hypothesis may be:

**Apparent fashion of motion of
stars must correspond to axial
rotation and orbital motion of the
earth**

Revolution of the earth and apparent/observable motion of the stars

**The stars appear to move in concentric circles
of different radii, the North Star being at the
centre**

**The stars visible on the right side of the
observer (relative to Pole star) can be viewed in
between the North Star and the observer and
then on the left side**

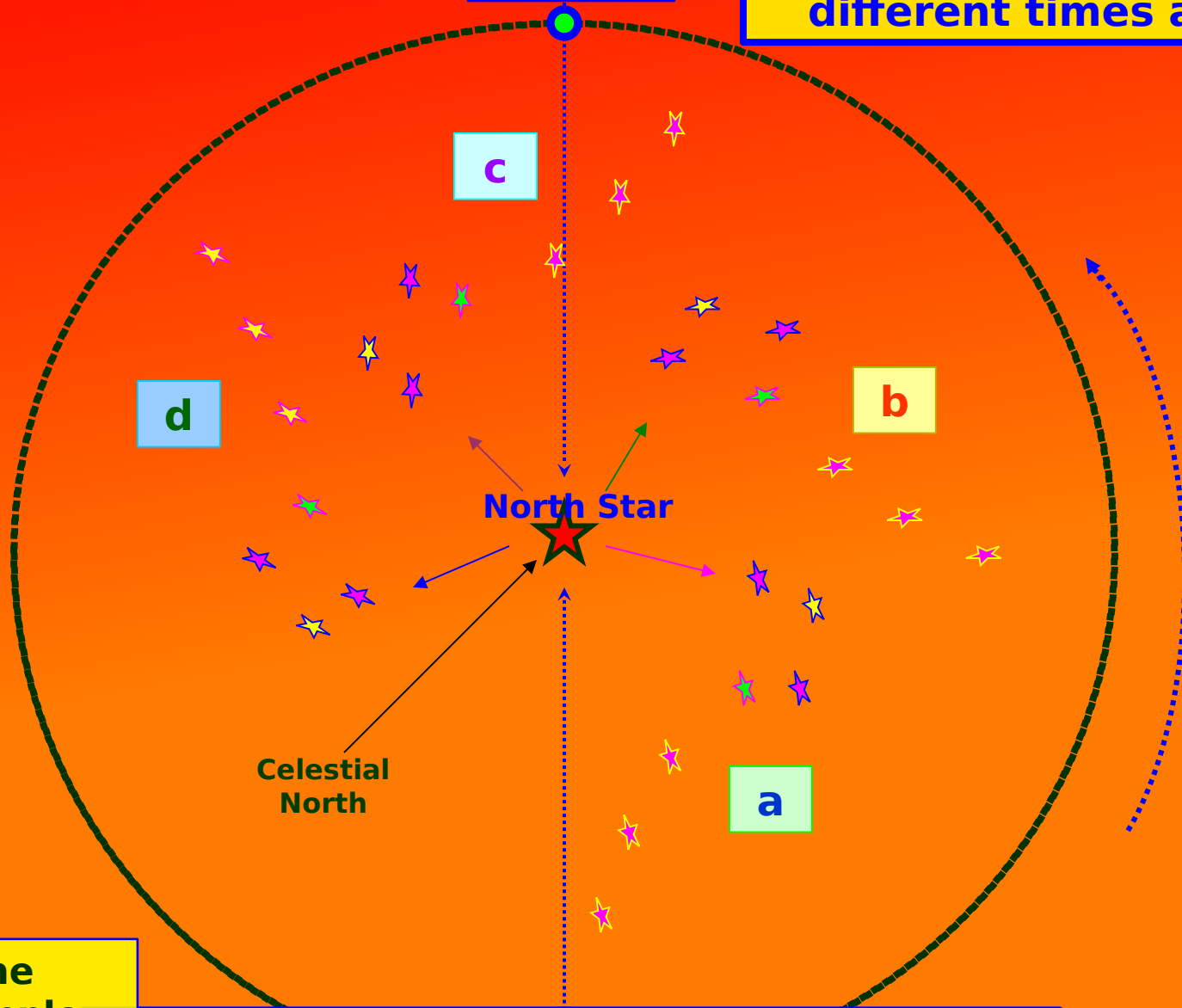
**The stars on left side of the North Star during
first part of the night go to right side of the
North Star during the last part of the night &
vice versa**

**The North Star is immobile i.e. it does not
change its position relative to the observer**

**Positions of the stars in
constellations relative to the North
Star remain same**

Zenith

Positions of Big Dipper at
different times at night



One
example

Fashion of motion of Big Dipper
(seven-stars) around the North Star

Razzaq

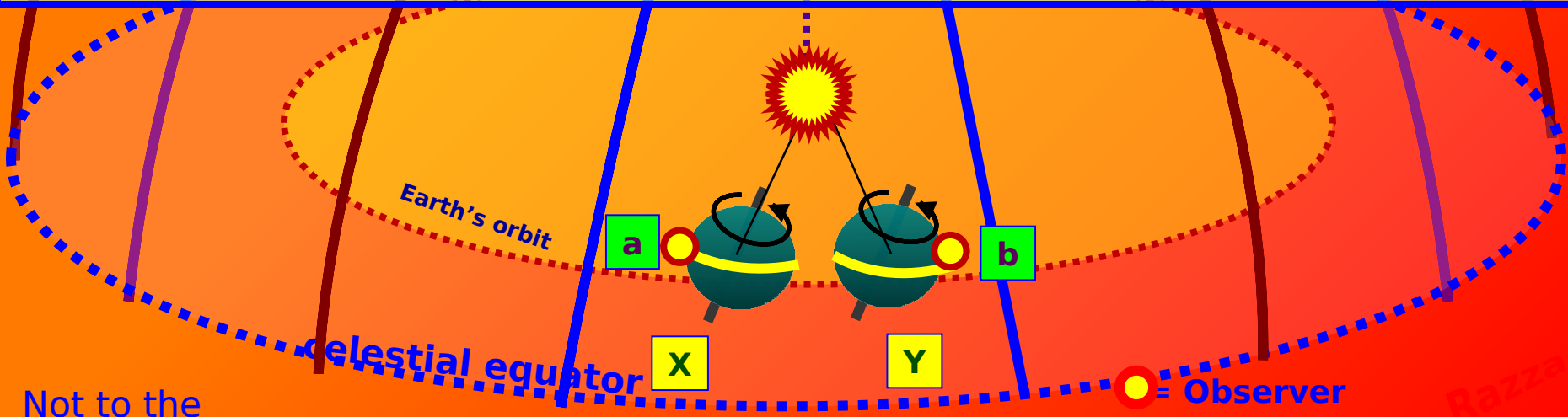
Let the earth be at position “X” in the orbit, observer at “a” at the start of night

Suppose the stars are visible from 7:00pm to 5:00am (for 10 hours)

Stars “p” & “q” are on his right side and Stars “r” & “s” are on his left side while facing the north star “N”

The observer moves from “a” to “b” with rotation of the earth and the earth moves from “X” to “Y” during 10 hours

If the stars are stationary (heliocentric concept) then apparent fashion of motion of the stars is not possible with axial rotation and orbital revolution of the earth; the stars “p” & “q” cannot appear between the observer and north star



Apparent fashion of motion of stars is possible

1- The earth completes one revolution every 24 hours

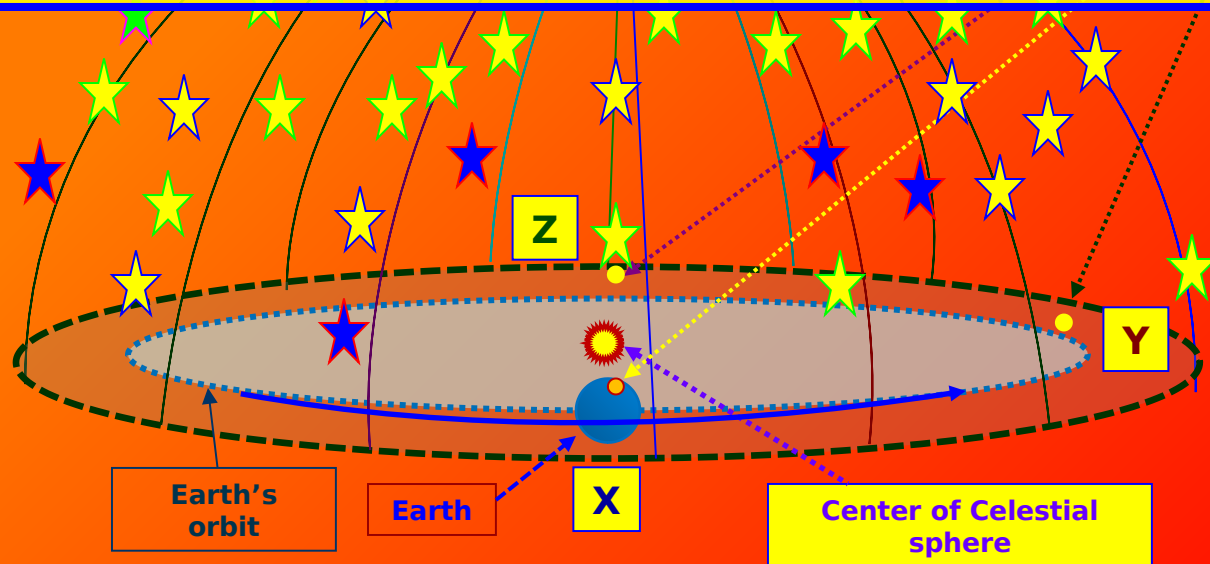
Let the earth be at “X”; the stars “A” & “B” are on right side and “C” & “D” on left side of the observer relative North Star

The earth moves in orbit and goes to position “Y” from “X”; the stars “A” & “B” come between the observer and North Star

The earth then goes to position “Z” from “Y”; now the stars “A” & “B” will be visible on left side of the observer and the stars “C” & “D” will appear on his right side relative to North Star



However the earth does not complete one revolution around the sun in 24 hours; This Possibility Rejected



Not to the
scale

● = Observer

**Apparent motion of stars will be
justified if the earth completes one
revolution in 24 hours
But earth does not complete revolution
in 24 h**



**Hypothetical plane view of celestial sphere from above the
North Star; change in position of the stars if earth completes**

Ayesha

The stars "A" & "B" will appear in between the observer

The stars "A" & "B" will move towards left and "C" & "D" will appear on right side of the observer relative to north

Movement of stars is against the heliocentric concept:
This possibility also denied



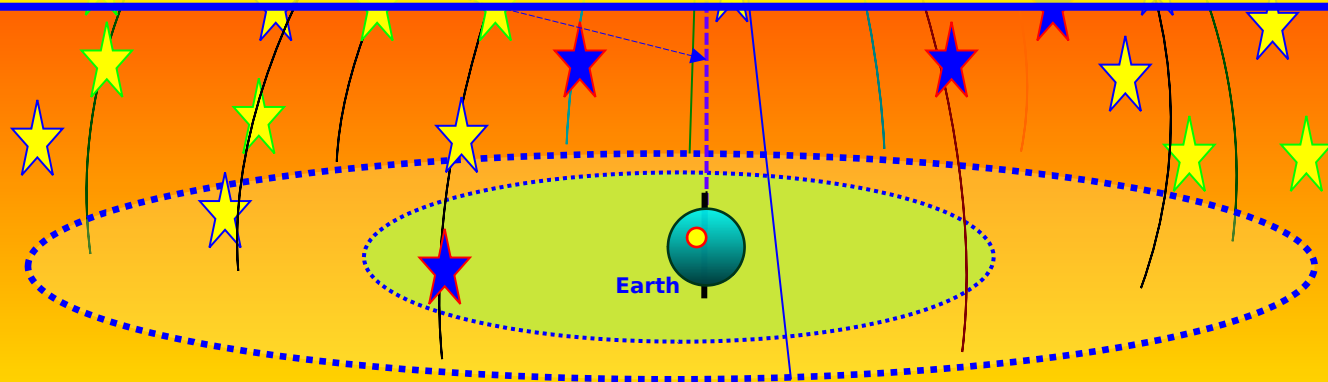
3rd Possibility:

The earth is positioned in the center of the celestial sphere underneath the North Star. Axis of the earth coincides with the

With anticlockwise rotation of the earth the stars "A" & "B" will appear in between the observer and north star; the stars "C" & "D" will appear on his right side during last

Central position of earth is against heliocentric concept

Consequently, observed fashion of daily motion of the stars does not correlate with non-centric mobile position of the earth; Heliocentric concept becomes questionable????



Razzaq

Revolution of the earth and scenario of the sky after six months

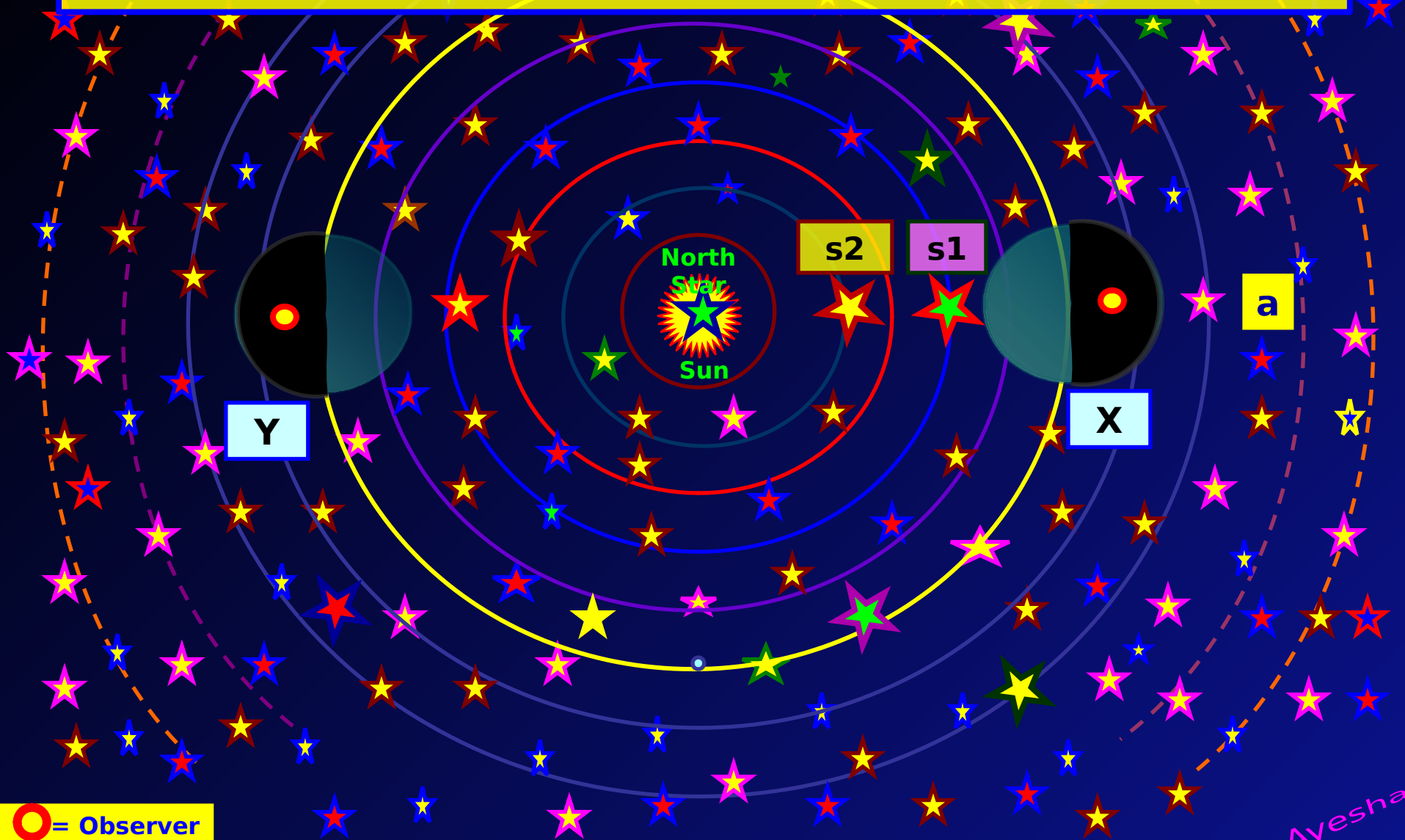
Heliocentric concept: the stars are stationary but they appear to move due to axial rotation

In about six months the earth while moving in the orbit will go to the opposite side of the sun but the stars being stationary will stay at their original position

Therefore, it may be

“The scenario of the sky must change completely after about six months if the earth revolves in the orbit. None of the stars which appear in between the observer and the North Star has any probability to be viewed at the same position after six months”.

Revolution of earth and Scenario of sky after No probability to view the same stars after six months



**Time the Big Dipper crosses the celestial line as
observed from Rawalpindi 33° 40' North and 73° 08'
East, Pakistan**

Date	Transit Time (PST*)
December 8, 2008	06:12
January 11, 2009	03:58
February 8, 2009	02:08
* Pakistan Standard Time	
May, 2009	19:50

**Transit Time: The time first two stars of this
constellation cross the line joining the North Star and
zenith**

INFERENCE

- 1- North star cannot be viewed at the same position if earth moves in orbit with tilted axis**
- 2- Circular displacement of earth in the orbit must produce change in position of the reference star even if earth/observer-star lines remain parallel**
- 3- Observed fashion of motion of the stars does not match with orbital**

4- Notion of orbital motion of the earth becomes suspicious

**GOOD LUCK
ALLAH BLESS YOU ALL**

**Please send your questions or any query
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